REGISTERED No. 70—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,662.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or coied *free* to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Phare, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY ... 4	Leave Colombo ...	13
,, Ratnacherry ... 5	,, Galle ...	14
,, Vingorla ... 6	,, Negapatam ...	17
,, Carwar ... 6	,, Pondicherry ...	18
,, Mangalore ... 7	,, Madras ...	20
,, Cannanore ... 8	,, Coconada ...	22
,, Tellicherry ... 8	,, Vizagapatam ...	23
,, Calicut ... 9	,, Bimlipatam ...	23
,, Beypore ... 9	,, Gopaulpore ...	24
,, Cochin ... 10	,, False Point ...	25
,, Alleppy ... 10	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	27
,, Tuticorin ... 12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY ... 27	Leave BUSREH ...	7
,, Kurrachee ... 31	,, Fao ...	17
,, Guadur ... Sept. 1	,, Bushire ...	18
,, Muscat ... 3	,, Bahrein ...	19
,, Bunder Abbas ... 5	,, Linga ...	21
,, Linga ... 7	,, Bunder Abbas ...	26
,, Bushire ... 9	,, Muscat ...	28
,, Koweit ... 11	,, Guadur ...	30
,, Fao ... 11		Oct.
,, Mahomersh ... 11	,, Kurrachee ...	3
Arrive BUSREH ... 12	Arrive BOMBAY ...	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden ...	£22	...	£15	£4
Suez ...	36	...	22	8
Port Said ...	38	...	25	9
Alexandria ...	39	...	25	9-10
Messina ...	50	...	34	14
Naples ...	50	...	34	14
Leghorn ...	50	...	34	14
Genoa ...	50	...	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) ...	52	...	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received information that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and Stings of Insects it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

These articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and Aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being invaluable to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, Chinese and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,313 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Harlewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P. Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	,, to Bombay	Nov. 6	,, to Calcutta
,, 9	,, to Calcutta	,, 13	,, to Bombay
,, 16	,, to Bombay	,, 20	,, to Calcutta
,, 23	,, to Calcutta	,, 27	,, to Bombay
		Dec. 4	,, to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE.

The Decree in the Suit No. 620 of 1869 for Rs. 7,930-10-11 which was advertised for Sale THIS DAY, is postponed until further notice.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, a cottage piano by Ivory and Prangley, a German billiard table with a four-light gas lamp, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome Bay Riding Pony, goes also in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Poreclainware, a handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by John Wood and Co., a ditto Buggy, by E. Kesterton, a light Office Shigram, a handsome Dark Bay Arab Horse, &c., at No. 86, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., the Property of H. W. Ward, Esq., the same comprises, handsome rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, handsome cruet stands, biscuit box, waiters, ice tankard, fruit dishes, a set of best electro-plated thread pattern spoons and forks, a mahogany case contain ng plated dessert knives and forks with ivory handles, table candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, chiffonier, dining chairs, side tables, horned hat-stand, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, handsome Brussel's drawing-room carpet, plated double light hanging argand lamp, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, clothes baskets, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by J. Wood & Co.

A ditto ditto Buggy by E. Kesterton.

A ditto Dark Bay Arab Buggy Horse, height 14-1, of great beauty.

A Light Office Shigram.

A Set of English plated mounted Single Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, namely :—

Plated hanging, reading and wall lamps, double and single branched wall shades, pictures, looking-glasses, a blackwood bedstead, baby's cot and cradle, child's perambulator, spare domes of sizes, a number of carriage whips (new), 8 stone bottles of nitrous acid and other sundry articles.

Also, if not previously disposed of by private contract

A few cards of valuable real rubies, each varying from 100 to 125 rutlees.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of Shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, pieces of net, &c.

2 Cases of Scented Soaps.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTH AND CLOTHING of various colours and qualities, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing :—

A large Stock of Woollen Cloth of various colours and qualities, also Cloth and Serge Tunics and Trousers, Boots, Bootings, and other miscellaneous articles of Garniture, &c.—Terms Cash.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 301, Strand, London. W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian Agencies and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial shipments are suggested.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTUALLING YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. THEATRE, DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

MR. W. BURTON
(LATE OF DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS)
WILL
(BY KIND PERMISSION OF CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY)
GIVE ONE OF HIS
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE ABOVE THEATER ON
MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

First Class	Rs. 2
Second ,, ...	,, 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of RAYEE NANEEVOYEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, DAMODHER VEERJEE, and MOORARJEE CULLIANJEE ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Applicants abovenamed have applied for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT and CODICIL of the abovenamed Deceased. All persons concerned therein are apprized of the same.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1873.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE.

THE LEGAL COMPANION.

THE LEGAL COMPANION is the cheapest MONTHLY LAW JOURNAL, containing important Privy Council and High Court Decisions, all the Acts of the Supreme and Bengal Councils from 1873, High Court and Revenue Circulars, &c., &c.

Persons sending their Annual Subscriptions may still be noted down as Subscribers from the commencement, and the previous Numbers forwarded to them.

TERMS :

Yearly in Advance	Rs. 5.
Monthly or Single Copy	,, 1.

No Charge is made on account of Postage.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN,
Publisher of the Legal Companion,
Serampore (near Calcutta).

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS will be HELD at WUDWAN, on which occasion 10 Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prospectus.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for intending purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalwar Prant, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Accounts up to 30th June last.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee, retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from THIS DAY till the 3rd SEPTEMBER 1873, inclusive.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, for public information, that on the 1st of next October the MAZAGON SUB-REGISTRY OFFICE will be finally CLOSED, its jurisdiction being transferred partly to the Mandvie Sub-Registry Office and partly to that of Bhooleshwur. On and from the above date the Mandvie Sub-district will be conterminous with the old Municipal wards of Mandvie, Oomercarry, Mazagon, Parel and Mahim, and the Bhooleshwur Sub-district with the old Municipal wards of Bhooleshwur, Kumatepoora, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

The Offices of the Sub-Registrars of Mandvie and Bhooleshwur will continue as at present to be located in the Small Cause Court Building subsequent to the above-named date.

B. DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

ENGLISH SCENERY.

HILLS AND VALLEYS—RIVERS AND LAKES.

A Series of beautiful PHOTO PICTURES by "Frith," comprising nearly eighteen hundred views in ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTTISH SCENERY, and the LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Also a fine collection of

"THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND."

Sample book only received at present, with complete Catalogue, including views in SWITZERLAND, ITALY, AUSTRIA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CHINA and JAPAN, EGYPT, &c., &c., from which Orders can be registered.

An early inspection is invited.

Price Rs. 1/6 each ; or per dozen, Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

BOTTLED, Capsuled, and Labelled, under Practical European Supervision, at the Company's Wines Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Cases of 1 doz...	9 8	10 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references of first rate London Houses.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

ELASTIC BELTS, &c.

Abdominal Belts for Ladies, of superior construction and make.
Riding Belts.
Elastic Stockings, Leggings, Kneecaps, Anklets and Wristlets.

Attention is directed to the very superior quality and durability of the above, which are made expressly for the Company.

Particulars and directions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

TRUSSES.

With Circular Steel Springs—Ordinary, Coles', and Salmon and Ody's, The Moc-Main Truss,

In which the Steel Band is entirely dispensed with. Very comfortable to wear and efficacious.

The Company's approved Trusses are manufactured of the materials and being made in conformity with the anatomy of the body afford a uniform and effectual pressure. The large stock at command ensures that perfection of adjustment so essential to the relief and comfort of the patient.

Mulloney's Patent Surgical Bandage

Of various widths, recommended by Sir W. Fergusson, Sir Ranald Martin, Barnard Holt, Esq., and other eminent Surgeons.

Elastic Cotton Net, Calico, and Flannel Bandages.
Flannel Cholera Belts.

Air Beds, Pillows, and Cushions ; Waterproof Sheeting ; Ice and Hot-water Bags, and every requirement for the use of Invalids and in the Sick Room.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE and QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the Management to offer an extent of selection in this Department at prices which no House in India CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can pretend to compete with

BRACELETS.
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for Portrait or Hair ;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

BRACELETS.
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise ;
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 500.

BROOCHES.
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for Hair, and hook for attachment of Watch Chain ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

BROOCHES.
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise ;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 900.

BROOCHES ; MOURNING.
Of Jet and Gold, plain, or set with Onyx or Pearl ;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 100.

CHAINS :
ALBERT, OR GENTLEMEN'S WATCH.
Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Fetter and Knot, Double Ring, Snake, and other patterns
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

CHAINS ; NECK, FOR THE SUSPENSION OF LOCKETS.
Bead, Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Parisian, Snake, and other patterns ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

CHAINS ; VICTORIA OR LADIES' WATCH.
Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Snake, and other patterns ;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 200.

CHARMS ; FOR THE WATCH CHAIN.
Anchor, Barrel, Boot, Bucket, Button-Hook, Camera, Cannon, Canoe and Oars, Cocked Hat, Christian Persuaders, Compass, Cow, Cricket, Croquet, Cross, Falcon, Fly, Gridiron, Hammer, Key, Locomotive, Musket, Masonic, Quiver and Arrows, Umbrella ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EAR RINGS.
Of Plain, Chased, or Embossed Gold, and Worked ; small for Children ;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.
Full size from Rs. 10 to Rs 75.

EAR RINGS.
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise.
Small for Children from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
Full Size from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

LOCKETS.
For attachment to Necklet, or Watch Chain to carry one, two, or four Portraits ; of Plain bright or dead ; Chased, or Engraved, Gold
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.

LOCKETS.
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, &c., &c., &c. ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS AND LOCKETS.
Plain or Engraved Gold and Jewelled, complete in case ;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 850.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Gold and Silver ; ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 120.

RINGS :
GENTLEMEN'S FINGER.
Plain Gold Signet, Blood-Stone, Cornelian, &c., &c., or Jewelled with Diamond, Emerald, Opal and Ruby,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,000.

RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF ;
(Clasp, double ring or slide), Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

RINGS, GENTLEMAN'S SCARF ;
(Clasp double ring, or slide),
Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

RINGS, LADIES' FINGER ;
Jewelled, with Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, Ruby, &c., &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 335.

RINGS ; LADIES' GUARD ;
Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

RINGS, WEDDING, WARRANTED 22 CARAT GOLD ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

SCARF PINS ;
Crystals, Plain or Worked Gold, Jewelled ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 100.

STUDS ;
BREAST.
Plain, Chased, or Engraved Gold ; or Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Diamond, Pearl, and Turquoise ;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 300.

COLLAR ;
Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold ; and Jewelled ;
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8.

SLEEVE LINKS ;
Plain, bright or dead, Chased, or Engraved, Gold ;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Specimens

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS AND PIECES.

BAROMETER AND STORM GLASS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER,
WITH STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER,
AND
WITH TABLES OF EXPLANATION,
IN POLISHED OAK FRAMES AND CASES.

Plain (for Office Use)	Rs. 20
Oxford Gothic (for the Library)	,, 25
Carved with O. G. Moulding	,, 30
Extra finished, handsomely carved	,, 35
Aneroid Barometer, with Thermometer, in richly carved Oak Frame	,, 50

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR EACH WITH ORDER.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

NEW HATS..... { Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Superior Manufacture.

| | Cash. Rs. a. |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1873.

STERLING Exchange on London has closed for the mail without any quotable alteration in rates.

Government Securities are lower in prices and weak at the quotations given.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do. ..1s. 10 19/32d. to ¼d.
Documents, do. ..1s. 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, demand ..1s. 10 7/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 29⅞.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 29⅞
Do. demand..... 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..111¼ to 111¾
Four & half per cent. ..105½
Four per cent. ..104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1856-57 ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ...109½
10 years' do. do. ...108
5 years' do. do. ...109
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 127) per Bond ...115

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...Rs. 10-8 6
Caroline ...290
Mexican Dollars ...272
Five-Franc Pieces ...271½
Bar Silver ...107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf ...16-12
Bar Gold 10 ots. English 100 touch ...16-14
Australian Gold ...100 touch ...16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

BEING mail day little business has been done. Rates are quite unchanged.

London — Cotton, Cases, Seeds — No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d. Wooden Ships ..... £2 5s. 0d. Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre — Cotton, Coffee — No ship.

Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 1s. £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0.
China — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Sail... ..... Rs. 34 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1873.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ ch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	795
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	235
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	49-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	80p.c.	Mazagon Land	810
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	7 50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
900	2,000	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
150	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
756	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,125
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,240
900	1,000	s.	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,325
600	2,500	400	216p.c	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,725

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,400
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
352	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	1,700
350	3,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	427
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	600
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	450
180	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,675
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	...		Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	420
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 16th August 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	72,121	4	9
Merchandize	93,369	1	9
Electric Telegraph	545	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	627	8	0
Total Rs.	1,66,562	13	9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266 miles ..... Total Rs.	1,75,588	9	1
Decrease Rs.	9,025	11	4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Calcutta (s)	Henderson ...	Bussorah, August 5.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
22	Zambesi (s)	Cates	Aden and Suez.

The steamer China, Perrins, to Australia, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Royal Saxon, to Dundee via Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7 Tara, Fch. T. S., Marqueesub, from Toulon.
7 Ellora, ss, Hawkins, from Bombay, with Mail.
7 Behar, ss, Dundass, from Suez, with Mail.
7 Aretusa, ss, Fowlovich, from Bombay.
8 Duna, ss, Thomson, from Canton.
8 Virago, ss, Langlands, from Bombay.
9 Dalhousie, R. M., Warner, from Perim.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
10 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
10 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.
10 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
11 Regalia, ss, Harrison, from London.
11 Arabia, ss, Caboura, from Bombay.
12 Sunda, ss, Fraser, from Bombay, with Mail.
13 Japan, ss, Smith, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7 Ellora, ss, Hawkins, to Suez.
8 Behar, ss, Dundass, to Calcutta.
8 Caradoc, Garrick, to Bombay.
9 Tara, Fch. T. S., Marqueesub, to Saigon.
9 Aretusa, ss, Fowlovich, to Trieste.
9 Duna, ss, Thomson, to London.
9 Virago, ss, Langlands, to Liverpool.
10 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
10 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Jenkins, to Moulmein.
11 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to China.
12 Arabia, ss, Caboura, to Genova.
12 Regalia, ss, Harrison, to China.
12 Sunda, ss, Fraser, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 26 Euxine, ship, Dougall, from Birkenhead.
29 Ontario, ship, Robinson, from Cardiff.
31 James Livesay, ship, Clarke, from Cardiff.
Aug. 5 Illyssus, ss, Ravon, from Mauritius, bound to Mauritius.
9 Dalhousie, R. M., Warner, from Perim, bound to Perim.
10 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar, bound to Zanzibar.
10 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from New Castle.
13 Japan, ss, Smith, from Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 39 casks Epsom salt, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Straticyla (s), 50 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Yeddo (s), 83 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Virago (s), 25 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Sceptre, 18 casks blacking, Hajee Sooleman Yacoob Sons & Co; 26 cases slates, Muleckjee Keekabhoy; 100 barrels beer, Perosbaw Pestonjee; 295 cases genera, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Caradoc (s), 5 cases paper, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essac; 22 cases paper, and 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba & Co; 14 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 casks beer, Jemsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 57 bales gunny rags and 14 bales rope pieces, Muthoeradass Nuthoo; 100 bales gunny rags and 150 bales rope pieces, H Cursonjee; 56 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 31 bales cotton, N Bhimjee.
Wimbledon (s), 41 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 125 bags wheat, Mogjee Mooljee; 8 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 78 casks coffee, Remington & Co; 27 bales skins, Edward Baudry & Co; 1 bale cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 20 hogsheads sherry wine, B and A Hormusjee; 41 bales wool, Mowjee Valjee; 35 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co; 11 bales sloe fibre, C Rustomjee Setna.
India (s), 271 bags wheat, S Tyebjee & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Travancore (s), 57 bales cotton, R Laya; 113 bales cotton-M Choonilall; 151 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150, bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 45 bales cotton, H Kheldass; 45 bales cotton, T Tribhondass; 50 bale, wool, Pairaj Luckmedas.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi (s), 58 pieces, E teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed; 1 package ivory, Mowjee Ramjee; 17 bundles E teeth, Calloobhoy Shripatjee.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 12 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 86 bags ground nuts, Govindjee Khimjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi (s), 1 box shawl, S E Gubbay; 2 bundles silk, David Sassoon & Co; 2 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s), 74 bundles shark fins, and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 1,035 cwts. sandalwood, 100 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, 4 bundles genda horns, 74 cases olibanum, and 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales twist, 14 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, 2393 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossan & Co; 89 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 300 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cawarjee Tata; 101 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 33 bundles shrasbole, 25 cwts. sandalwood, S N Talatee; 15 bales twist, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co; 165 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Peerbhoy Dawjee; 5 bundles E teeth, and 16 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 98 bales cotton, H J M Abdool Khaluk; 13 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 105 bales cotton Hajee Adom Esmail & Co; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 bales twist, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 163 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Gawabhoy Shamjee; 40 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 100 bales cotton, Bhimram Jurrus; 25 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 14 cases beeralole, and 7 cases chundroos, L Chuttoo; 110 bales cotton, S Bhoyea; 25 bales twist, R Habibbhoy; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 20 chests opium, S and D B Fittakis.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s), 40 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 43 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Rennick, Lieutenant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Seeta pore.
Osborne, Lieutenant, Army Hospital Corps, to join, from Poona.
Malcolmson, Major, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Gibson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

McGorn, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick furlough, to Europe.
Gaffney, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick furlough, to Europe.
Garratt, 1st class Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Department, on furlough, to Europe.
Rennick, Lieutenant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.
Osborne, Lieutenant, Army Hospital Corps, to join, to Aldershot.
Ebden, Captain, 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, on leave to Poona.
Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Malcolmson, Major, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 21st August, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—
3rd Hussars—Surgeon R Anderson, from 11th to 30th September 1873, privilege leave.
68th Light Infantry—Lieut Tyndall, from 14th to 27th August 1873, privilege leave, in anticipation of sanction from Army Head Quarters.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 27	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.		No after packet.
China	,, 25	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Fees.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Fees.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey .. Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	8	8	8	0
	4		9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

Friday	Aug. 29	Monday	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 24
7 P.M.		,,	Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
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AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday,	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAPTY—August 22nd, at 58, Falkland Road, the wife of Mr. James Bapty, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DORMIEUX—August 16th, at No. 43, Chandmarree, Howrah, the wife of E. C. Dormieux, of a son.
RANSON—August 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of S. Ranson, of a son.
SMYTHE—August 16th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant J. W. Smythe, 58th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS

DENNISTON—August 17th, at Mympoorie, Margaret Helen, infant daughter of J. L. Denniston, C. S, aged 17 days.
GRANT—August 15th, at Bangalore, Mary Isabel, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Grant, aged 1 year and 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

THE *Times of India* is not content to accept with becoming meekness the thorough defeat which it recently suffered at the hands of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the absurd scheme of a re-arrangement of the water-supply system which that journal kept bothering its readers about in a most unjustifiable manner for the last year or two. But whether the defeat is accepted or not, Mr. Pedder's strictures await a reply, and that reply the *Times of India* appears unable to give. It is true that the Commissioner singled out the great water reformer "Aquarius" for his remarks, but the *Times of India* and its verbose correspondent have been sailing in the same boat, in the capacity of coxwain and oarsman, and both have been endeavouring to establish a hydrostatic theory which "has not hitherto been accepted by "Hydraulic Engineers." Mr. Pedder's remarks are therefore applicable both to the journal we have named and to its correspondent.

The dispute about the extraordinary water-distribution scheme of "Aquarius" commenced in the *Bombay Gazette*; it is now transferred to the Municipality, and is safe in the hands of Mr Pedder. We were willing to retire from the controversy and allow Mr. Pedder and the *Times of India* to fight it out to the bitter end. But "Aquarius" will not permit us to do so. He again confronts us with his absurdities, and is again backed up by the *Times of India* with the weakest of weak arguments "that the Bombay "water-supply is conveyed in *closed* pipes and delivered under pressure." The italics are those of the *Times of India*. We shall presently show that by making the above sentence the foundation of their remarks, both "Aquarius" and the *Times of India* exhibit the most complete ignorance of the subject which they profess to treat. It is assumed both by "Aquarius" and the *Times of India* that they are the representatives of professional opinion on the water question, and that Mr. Pedder and the *Bombay Gazette* are "the representatives of "amateur hydrostatics." This is something like a declaration on the part of the *Times of India* that he is Runjeet Sing, the Lion of the Punjaub, and the *Bombay Gazette* is only a mountain freebooter. The *Times of India* may be a hydrostatic engineer, and may appear before the public in the skin of the lion, but of that we much prefer to allow our readers to judge. But whether lion or engineer, freebooter or amateur, let us remind the *Times of India* that that is not the question now before the public. The *Times of India* introduced its correspondent "Aquarius" before the public armed with a scheme for giving the city a plentiful and quick supply of water by proposing to enlarge the existing mains from Byculla to Colaba, and by substituting 9 and 12 inch distribution pipes for all the existing ones of smaller bore. This is the scheme of "Aquarius" and of the *Times of India*. And this is the scheme which we ventured to challenge. The *Gazette* has no scheme to defend. It is the *Times of India* and "Aquarius" that are on trial, and it is for them to prove that they have not been dabbling in "amateur hydrostatics." These are the laurel seekers, and having decked themselves with tokens that belong to acknowledged public service, it rests with them to show their claim to the decoration. "Aquarius" is particularly solicitous about his share of the honours, as the public refuse to blow his trumpet he has no hesitation in blowing it himself. We deny his right to be heard on the water question at all, and so does Mr. Pedder. And it is not a little remarkable that the very first time the proposed water-distribution scheme of "Aquarius" comes on for examination by competent authority, it is found to be unable to hold water. We make no doubt that the Municipal Engineer carefully examined the project of "Aquarius" before Mr. Pedder undertook to smite the projector hip and thigh. It may do very well for the *Times of India* and "Aquarius" to suggest that Mr. Pedder knows nothing about the matter. Be that as it may, at the very first touch of criticism beyond the press the scheme of "Aquarius" is rejected with ridicule. We maintain that however far "Aquarius" goes in search of opinion, whether amateur or professional, his project will meet the same fate. Neither words, nor columns of type, repeated letters, nor reiteration can save his reputation, but they can make matters worse for him so long as he maintains his conceit. We should be content to let him go from the public gaze, but that he will not permit us to do. We will therefore once more endeavour to prove that the water distribution scheme of "Aquarius" and the *Times of India* is—

(1.) *Absurd*, and
(2.) Impracticable.

In mercy to "Aquarius" we will only refer to his last letter in order to prove the absurdity of his scheme. He begins by saying—"The *Gazette* "in its issue of May 1st put down 1,024 units "for the main and 1,666 units for the distribu"tion pipes, exclusive of all the service pipes "that are directly connected with the main, leaving out also the 32-inch main along Grant "Road, and the terminal 8-inch main to Colaba. "It was sufficient to prove the absurdity of this "calculation, by pointing out that at this rate "our main could never have its circumference "wetted from one year's end to the other." To this absurd remark we have to say that the main being below the level of any service pipe, it is impossible to empty it. It has been our contention all along that the existing branches are more than the main has capacity for supplying, hence the absurdity of the proposal to enlarge them. The fact is we are already deficient in capacity of main for the service pipes. "Aquarius" on the other hand would delude himself and his readers by inferring that we have an excess of main for the existing distribution pipes. "Aquarius" is disingenuous in saying "that the main has the power to send "a jet of water to the height of 40 feet at the "weakest hour of the day," and he adroitly muddles the argument by refusing to say at what part of the main the power of sending up this jet of water exists. The truth is he goes far away from the populous parts of Bombay and comes to Chinchpoogly, where he has learned that the main has a minimum pressure of 40 feet. "Aquarius" does not know that the main at Chinchpoogly will not throw a jet of water to the height of 40 feet; the main at Byculla will not throw it 20 feet, and the main in the Fort will not throw it 10 feet If the argument of "Aquarius" is good, how comes it that our 160 feet head drops to 40 at Chinchpoogly? The answer is that the head drops by consumption. Let the capacity of the branch pipes be increased as recommended by "Aquarius" and the head will be found to be less than it now is at any point on the whole line of the main, and the supply of water to the town will be more generally defective than it now is. Instead of being blessed for his hydrostatics, "Aquarius" would be cursed for his absurd engineering. What amount of pressure is necessary to throw a jet of water 125 feet high, is a question which "Aquarius" appears to have asked himself, and the answer which he has received is "125 feet of pressure," hence the school-boy statement that he makes "the main has the power to send "a jet of water to the height of 40 feet "at the weakest hour of the day." The pressure in the main being but 40 feet, every engineer knows that it would require a good deal more pressure to send a jet of water to that height.

"Aquarius" accuses the Municipal Commissioner and the *Gazette* of committing errors, blunders, and fatal oversights in treating "the "water-supply system as if it were on the *low*"*level* principle—that is, they write, and their "calculations of units are arranged, as if all the "distribution pipes were discharging their con"tents from *open ends* into tanks or reservoirs." To these stupendous accusations we reply that all modern water works supply under pressure, and all modern engineers reserve a sufficient pressure in the mains to deliver the water to the highest point required. The Bombay water service was laid out, not to supply the whole city by one 32 inch main, because it was known that one main would not suffice, provision was therefore made at the time of laying the main for an additional main of the same size. As in course of time the Vehar water came to be generally appreciated, additional distribution pipes and connections were laid on from time to time, until now the one main is fairly overtaxed and an additional main is imperatively necessary. "Aquarius" and the *Times of India* practically say that no other main is required. But what, we ask, does "Aquarius" really mean by a water-supply on the low level principle? He must be extremely ignorant about the water-supply of cities to introduce such an argument. If he refuses to accept the plain calculations which were made showing the area of the distribution pipes as compared with that of the main,—which was done to enable the general reader to understand the question,—and still holds that enlarged service pipes only are required to give the city a quick and abundant supply, why not have all the branch pipes of the same capacity as the main itself? The reader would then see, though "Aquarius" might not, how very absurd are his hydrostatics. According to "Aquarius" a water service on the high pressure principle may have its distribution pipes of the same capacity as the main without the presure in the main being affected, because it is on the "high pressure principle." But in practice it will be found that all, or nearly all, the service pipes are really equivalent to open ends, and the service would be on a very low pressure principle indeed, to say nothing about the cost.

"Aquarius" further says—"If the street pipes "were sufficiently wide (9 to 12 inch diameter), "the water would run through them rapidly, "household demands would be speedily satisfied, "consequently the pressure would be spared "for other services." He is here speaking of the whole town simultaneously, though he thinks he is not. If the water in each distribution pipe were running more rapidly the water in the main must be running more rapidly, and the necessary increase of consumption that would follow must be made up by an increased supply,—the very thing which "Aquarius" says he never proposed; so that in fact he is going to get an increased water-supply in spite of himself. Let us call to mind that "Aquarius" has never found fault with the existing main or its pressure, and the 40 feet of pressure at Chinchpoogly of which he boasts, and which is four miles away from the Fort, would never be considered sufficient for the supply of this city by any engineer in his senses or with a character to lose. Moreover, and to make the matter worse, with every distribution pipe of increased size which might be put down on the recommendation of "Aquarius," the 40 feet of pressure at Chinchpoogly would be still further reduced, and by the time "Aquarius" had put on his last enlarged distribution pipe, the pressure would be nominal, and in order to get a supply at all, we should have to provide ourselves with cellars excavated below the level of the main, or provide household pumps and tanks. Most amazing hydrostatics! "Aquarius" would be keeping up his high pressure principle with a vengeance.

Again "Aqu

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I WAS told a very good joke the other day. It may not be original, but at all events a good many of your readers may not have heard it, and so I will tell it to you. A poor European was walking down the Bhendy Bazaar, when a vicious ekka bullock pushed a horn into his side. He fell down at once, and his injuries were of such a description that he was carried in all haste to the Jamsetjee Hospital. When the surgeon came to see him, he asked him what was wrong. "O Sir," said the sufferer, with a twinkle in his eye which even his pain was unable to prevent, "I am suffering from a severe attack of byle!" A patient like that ought to have recovered soon.

Is this not a peculiar case? I think it will show very forcibly what different ideas different people have of "justice." A short time ago a native of Ahmedabad, while he was under the influence of intoxication, killed his daughter, believing her to be a goat which he intended to kill. He was tried before Mr. Newnham, Session Judge of the district, who, looking into the whole circumstances of the case, sentenced the man to a *day's* imprisonment. The sentence was subject to the confirmation of the High Court, which on a review altered the sentence to one of transportation for life. However, on the representations of the Sessions Judge to Government the sentence has been reduced to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

I HAVE read "A Parsee's" letter in the *Bombay Gazette* and am astonished at the violence of his indignation. According to him, "you are the bitterest enemy of the Parsees." I am sure you do not deserve that character—that the future will show your worth to the unbiassed Parsee mind. He tells you that the Parsees refuse to "read and support" your "dirty and nasty papers" How could "A Parsee" have seen the article in the *Gazette* of which he complains if Parsees do not read that illustrious journal? and if they do not support it—at all events, if "A Parsee" does not support it—is it fair of him to read the free copy in the frame in front of your office, and then abuse you for your sentiments? Such conduct has a cruelness about it which is perfectly shocking for an unsanguinary mind to contemplate.

"THE whirligig of time brings strange revenges," and the *Indian Statesman*, which eight months ago was to revolutionise the practice of publishing newspapers on Mondays instead of Sundays, is to-day "reverting to its former practice." The foundation of piety and principle which Mr. Knight created to bear his idea that a newspaper ought to be published on Sundays was too strong, I thought, for two-thirds of a year to shake to its destruction; but there, you see, how much we are all liable to be mistaken. I thought that the former editor of the *Statesman*—who was always, as it were, turning up his eyes and clasping his hands when anything went wrong, and saying, "You see; I told you so; but you are so perverse that you never will take my advice"—had hit upon an idea regarding Sunday newspapers which was at least as sound as his financial conclusions. Perhaps you will say, "And so he had;" well, I will not quarrel with you about your opinion; but again I ask you to note with humiliation that we are all—even Robert Knight the Infallible—apt to prove wrong in our most confident estimates. May I hope for his sake that in his other great idea, the non-existence of eternal punishment, he will not find himself equally mistaken? To what are we to attribute the sudden change that the Sunday *Statesman* shall henceforth be published on Mondays? I will give you my private opinion. It is, that the stock of sermons, particularly local sermons, has run out, and that the present "talent" of the *Statesman* does not lie in the direction of inventing new ones. I must give the present editor all honour for his fearless return to the former paths of the *Statesman*. He may expect to be twitted about the change upon a fabric that was reared upon the Fourth Commandment and several attendant platitudes—I say that he may expect to be twitted for this by most of the Indian journals to whom at the beginning of the year the *Statesman* was held up as an example—but doubtless the approbation of his conscience will prove armour sufficient to repel their taunts or their insinuations that the *Statesman* has been but making a convenience of the Sunday, and that the convenience (unfortunately for it) has not been found to be a profitable one. Or the present editor, if he prefers to have no conscience in the matter, may adopt another course—one which he followed with brilliant success a short time ago, when he raised his rates for street-sold copies of his paper, and then declared to the public that the rates were not raised: he may endeavour to establish that the *Indian Statesman* will still be published on Sundays as usual.

LAST Thursday evening's football game was one of the most severe for the players that has taken place this season. The ground was as hard as bricks, and a spill or throw-down was no joke to the victim of it—in fact, it was regarded with almost as much terror as the "Rommany Rye's" painful revelations regarding the physiological construction of Indian football-players. I say "almost," for while the majority of them believed that football was rather a jolly game, and did them a great deal of good by exercising some old joints which the sedentary labours of the day had made apt to become rusty, they have been awakened to the consciousness of their folly by a thunder-voice. Miserable beings! the "Rommany Rye" has told them that they *cannot* enjoy their game; that their faces, instead of having the roseate hue of exercise, "are of a bluish-violet colour—not a healthy red;" that the "motion of the heart is accelerated, not retarded;" that the heart "scamps its work;" that the "venous blood remains on the surface, or indeed, anywhere most convenient" (unprincipled venous blood! what a sanguinary shame!) "instead of being regularly drawn to the heart, and sent forward, to the lungs to undergo oxygenisation;" that the nervous force is overtaxed; that, moreover, "when a man runs at the top of his speed, the muscles of his legs are brought into a position and to a tension which renders (*sic.*) them very liable to a peculiar and irreparable catastrophe if they are thrown out of gear and jerked forcibly in another direction" (this is obviously an allusion to "kicking like a horse")—in kicking at a ball or other object on the ground." I have heard several players say that if they had known all this when they joined the Football Club, they would have seen balls, goals, flags, and the whole infernal arrangements of the game turned into plum-pudding before they did so. They would have taken to horse riding—not to fast riding because that would be heaping all the catastrophes upon the horse which they themselves wished to avoid—but to a calm, philosophic, saunter which neither powers nor principalities dare disturb. They would have seen to it that no venous blood made a convenience of any part of *their* body, and it would be their stern duty to observe that the recalcitrant venous blood was "regularly drawn to the heart and sent forward to the lungs to undergo oxygenisation." Every ventricle would be compelled to perform its work; aortas and vena cavas would be bound to carry their regulation quantities of sanguine fluid. Why did "Rommany Rye" not lecture on physiology in its connection with football-playing before a number of players, under the idiotic idea that they were enjoying themselves, had performed in the game?—had "rushed about like mad bulls," "wrestled like wrestlers," or "kicked like horses?" Who can say what incalculable harm has not been done to the flower and youth of Bombay by the "Rommany's" reticence? I shudder to think of it; my arterial arrangements are for the moment suspended when I consider what Blue Jersey, Red Jersey, Striped Jersey, and Banian must unknowingly have suffered during the football season that is now, I thank the unrelenting motion of the spheres, on the verge of death. I always suspected that the bump on the top of the head of one player whom I could mention was due to some abnormal workings of his system, and now that "Rommany Rye" has spoken, I know that it must be due to "venous blood" remaining there to suit "its convenience." I shall see that that player's head is looked to by his mother. But let me return to the game of Thursday night—a much more pleasant subject. The ground was so hard that it was feared very few more games could be played upon it this season. In consequence of the change in the moon, however, rains have again descended, and I take the opportunity of thanking the moon—a pleasant change from thanking one's stars—for holding out a prospect of the ground being suitable for a return International Match.

THE coming Calico Ball is, to my certain knowledge, causing an alarming amount of anxiety in several quiet families. The ladies are filled with excitement as to what character they should appear in, and as for the gentlemen their beaded brows sufficiently betray their anguish. To be sure, there are light-hearted people who affirm that they will go as an Elephant, and have a boy to walk behind them carrying a trunk on his back; or as the Town Band, and have several noisy gentlemen to follow them as representatives of brass instruments. But fortunately these frivolous individuals are in a minority. They, however, deserve to be reprobated, and I take this opportunity of informing the gentleman who told me that the Hon. Colonel Kennedy was going to appear at the ball in character as "A Bridge," with a ticket bearing the notice, "you can't get over me—unless you pay," that I do not believe a word of what he said; as well might he have expected me to believe that Peile, or Murray, or Lushington intended to roll into the dancing room as footballs. To those ladies who are in trepidation, I would humbly say, "Go as Venuses; you can't make any mistake; every-body will recognise the character at once." By the way, my respected friend Mr. Starch had a little skirmish with his wife the other day, when it appears he preposterously suggested to her that she ought to dress in character as a Rainbow. Starch has put the affair into some elastic verses, which I hereunto append:—

THE CALICO FANCY BALL.

There she sits pouting, peevishly saying,
"How shall I dress for this ball?
The Shepherdess thing is quite over done;
So, I think, are the characters all.

Morning Stars, Evening Stars, Duchesses, Queens,
Nymphs, Dryades, and peacy-green Seas,
Suns, Planets, and all sorts of Moons
Except the one made of green cheese,

Have been done now so oft, by all sorts of folks,
That to think on one character more
Is a task so tremendous, I must give it up;
It 's simply a terrible bore.

This calico business limits one's sphere
To moving where others have trod,
And I repeat what I say—it's impossible quite
To hit on a character odd.

Seeing that pout and those large eyes roll'd,
And that petulant kick of the toe,
I blurted out something—"Why not, my dear,
Dress up as a Noah's Rainbow?"

"O you crazy old fool!" were the words that she used,
Rocking herself to and fro;
"With calico how could I ever come out
As a horrid Old Noah's Rainbow?"

"My darling," cried I, "don't be angry with me,
Nor crackle your fingers like that;
He who cannot see how as a rainbow you'd shine
Must be really as blind as a bat.

Those hazelly eyes—your raven-like hair—
The roses which bloom in your cheeks
And blend with those delicate lilies
In sweet and symmetrical streaks—

All these make a rainbow as brilliant as e'er
Hath garlanded over the skies"——
Here she smiled; I saw she was pl as'd
By the sparkle that lit up her eyes;

I however went on—"Moreover, my love,
The bow you'd resemble in this,
That looking at you, men surely would have
A peep at the realms of bliss."

I was going on still, but she suddenly said,
"You cunning old prim piece of Starch,
I think you'd be a rainbow without making-up,
For your ways are undoubtedly arch.

But a calico Rainbow I never shall be—
(This was said with the spirit of Sardon)—
And I'll skip o'er the floor as Dolly the maid
Whose surname is generally Varden."

I WONDER how it is that no public attention has been drawn to the Salt Bill which the Hon. Mr. Rogers has introduced to the consideration of the Legislative Council. The salt manufacturer, according to its terms, will be very harshly dealt with. Custom or police officers will have power to arrest him at once whether or not they are provided with a warrant or a magistrate's order to do so, and he may be confined for twenty-four hours at the pleasure of any officer in charge of a salt work or preventive station. Each salt manufacturer must be licensed by the Salt Revenue Collector, although the Collector has power to grant licences to such persons as he thinks fit, to "specify the limits within which such manufacture may be carried on," the place where the manufacturer must store his salt, and moreover the tightly-bound—I had almost said unfortunate—manufacturer is to be under the vague and alarming condition that "he shall be liable to such *further* conditions as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time prescribe." A licence may be withdrawn at the Governor's discretion from any salt work whatever "which on an average of any three years shall not have produced yearly at least five thousand maunds of salt"—mark you, "an average of any three years;" no matter whether a small salt manufacturer may be doing very well in the present, he may be ruined if an investigation of his *past* annual turn-outs show that "on an average of *any* three years he has not produced" the requisite number of maunds. Worse and worse, the Collector of Revenue "may at any time withdraw or withhold a licence from any salt work whatever at which the manufacture of salt shall not have been carried on for any three years." Salt manufactories must have a beginning, but why should their youthfulness be made a reason for extinguishing them? It will be observed that this power will permit the Collector to grant a licence one month, and ruin the salt manufacturer the next; and if we have the misfortune to have a mad Salt Collector I leave you to imagine what a pretty game of ninepins he may play with enormous interests. The Collector may grant licences;—the Collector may put down the salt manufactories whenever they have been erected in consequence of his licensing them! There is legislation for you! The salt manufacturer's servants must be approved of by certain officers—there is fatherly Governmental protection for you! No salt to be removed from any salt work in the Presidency without a permit from an official, except Government salt works!—that, I suppose, is what is called making fish of one and flesh of another—rules are to be as tight as they can be where private individuals are concerned, but are to be relaxed when Government establishments are in the case! Surely if the revenue is to be looked after properly *all salt whatever*, no matter who manufactures it, should be checked by the permit system! The permit form attached to the Bill is, I may say, one of peculiar severity, the manufacturer being expected to tell the price of the salt intended to be removed, the name of the place and the route to or by which it is to be taken, whether the salt is intended for local consumption or for subsequent transport or export elsewhere, and if destined for transport or export elsewhere, the name of the place or district to which it is intended to be transported or exported. With a judiciousness which is beyond praise, Government does not expect the salt proprietor to tell who may buy the salt in retail or who may ultimately use it. Government is also to have arbitrary powers to suppress salt works. It is all very well to talk of Government's liberality in proposing to pay compensation "for the market value, for the works suppressed," if sold free of all incumbrances, but no allowance is made for the "profits" which may be accruing from such works at the time that Government chooses to suppress them. A man may have entered into a good speculation, but a Salt Collector may rob him of the fruits of his foresight by suppressing the source of that paying speculation if it happens to have taken the form of a salt work. I may say that such suppression is to be at the "discretion" of the Governor of Bombay in Council. There are other objectionable features in this Bill, and if it is brought into force in its present shape it would be fairer for Government to work directly the whole of the salt pans in the Presidency. The Bill is in my opinion a most dangerous one to private interests, and I trust that you and your contemporaries will endeavour to make this crude attempt at legislation a little more reasonable than it is.

ALTHOUGH people may be inclined to think they have had quite enough of the "Great Bombay Lawyer," and all about him dead or alive, still I venture to give some particulars I have gathered and which I think are not without interest. Mr. Anstey, when not actually engaged in Court, passed his time a good deal in the robing-room. In fact, for several months after his last Ameer Khan visit to Calcutta, he made the robing-room his chambers, not appearing to have any regular chambers. There he received his clients, solicitors, and attorneys' clerks. Heaps of books and files of papers lay on, about, and under the ricketty table where he sat surrounded by obsequious attorneys' clerks—clerks waiting to catch his eye and afraid to disturb—whilst his favourite *Kashew* stood within ear-shot like Bonaparte's favourite Mamelukе. I have often seen attorneys' clerks come in with briefs in one hand and fees in the other, trembling and stuttering whilst delivering the same to him. He generally received them with a lowering scowl or some harsh word. I have seen him once throw a brief at a young attorney because it was insufficiently "marked," and at another time throw up a brief in a great rage, because the advice of his junior in the case had been followed by the parties. His practice generally was to take his fees in cash, and this alienated a good many clients. Receiving a brief once from a well-known attorney he insisted upon fees being paid in cash; but the attorney very properly replied that, whenever Mr. Anstey sent in his bill it would be paid—if he did not care to do so, the brief should be returned: the brief was returned. According as the humour suited him he was pleasant, agreeable, entertaining, or sullen, bearish, and terrible. When in the proper mood he would tell anecdotes by the dozen and with great gusto and humour; would discuss all the latest tit-bits and scandals with a *bonhommie* which those who have seen him only at his worst would hardly think him capable of, as he could tell an anecdote in perfection; so he was an excellent mimic, and could 'take off' people to the life. To people who sought his advice or opinion in matters not legal, as on points of literature, he was extremely civil and obliging, provided of course you had taken the right moment to consult him, and had propitiated him with a little adroit adulation, against which he was by no means proof. In French, Italian, and German, as in English literature, he was equally at home, and his conversation on such matters was always entertaining and instructive. The one thing that very much put him out when in the robing-room was the door being left ajar. When the door was left ajar or not properly closed by any one coming in or going out, he would shout at the top of his voice, "Kashew! Kashew," and on Kashew putting in appearance, he would meet with a growl of "*Bun khrow.*" But if his "man Friday" was not by, he would himself rush across the room, gnashing his teeth with rage, and bang the door with fury. This is a fair illustration of the extreme irritability of his temper. He was a man who, in spite of his transcendental talents, was never for a moment to be relied on. So long as you pleased him—that is, flattered him or humbly acquiesced in all he did or said—he would praise and extol you to the skies; but cross him or contradict him, and you incurred his utmost wrath, which was displayed in running you down behind your back and abusing you without stint or measure. When in the right mood he would bow to you with a smile if met in the street; but if otherwise, he would deliberately cross the road to avoid you, or stare at you with a scowl that ignored recognition. To men in authority of any sort or kind, he entertained the heartiest antipathy, and abused them whenever he had a chance in public or private; and yet this man, who seems to have been born like Ishmael, with his hand against every man, had an extraordinary affection for cats. After his death twenty-three live cats and one dead one were discovered in his bungalow, and I daresay you will remember that during the Towers of Silence case he made rather a puzzling allusion to cats when he was examining one of the witnesses for the prosecution; but it was well understood by those who knew his weakness for those animals; and he often provoked our mirth by the sentiments he talked about them and their tricks and habits. Stories about his cats were always a signal of good humour and preluded calm weather. His utter disregard of all the decencies of dress is well-known, and yet he was vain enough of his person to dye his hair. However, in spite of all his failings and infirmities, he was a man of enormous learning, one of whom it may with propriety be said—

"Ingeniam Ingens inculto latet hoc sub corpore."

SIMLA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

18th August.

THE Yarkand Envoy has left Constantinople and is expected to reach India about the 8th September. This is the latest intelligence received here in regard to the movements of that gentleman, and it is to be hoped that he will not fail to make his appearance even at the eleventh hour. The Cabul Envoy's departure from Simla depends, as you are no doubt aware, on the movements of the Yarkand Envoy, whom he intends to accompany on his homeward journey. It was rather amusing to read the many announcements in regard to that individual's departure, which from time to time were made by some of your contemporaries, the *Englishman* in particular, which even went so far as to give him a private interview with the Viceroy apparently in order to afford him no excuse for further delay. So far, however, as the Envoy's personal feelings are concerned, it is said that he is so completely satisfied with the kindness and generally good reception he has met with here that he would prefer postponing his departure or an unlimited period. I believe you were wrong in your statement in a late issue that the Yarkand Envoy intended coming to Simla. Were he ever so much inclined to pay us a visit, time would scarcely permit him to do so, and the only chance of his coming here would be in case the expedition did not start this year, which appears even yet to be a matter of doubt with some.

At the Legislative Council, which was held here on Thursday last, two important speeches were made, one by Mr. Hobhouse on the British Burmah Labour Contract Law, and the other by Mr. Bayley on the European Vagrancy Bill. I have been so fortunate (through the assistance of a friend) as to procure some general notes of those speeches, which I think you will find fairly correct. You will recollect that in moving for leave at a former Council to introduce the Burmah Bill, above alluded to, Mr. Hobhouse explained that the plan of such a measure originated in the visit of the late Lord Mayo to British Burmah, who saw that there was a great quantity of fertile land in that country which was not producing what it might produce for want of labour. Mr. Hobhouse at the same time glanced cursorily at the general scope and objects of the measure which he was about to introduce. In moving to introduce the Bill, however, he went more fully into detail, and explained at considerable length the objects at which it aimed and the principles upon which it was based. The main principle of the measure was, Mr. Hobhouse explained, to encourage the free transport of labour from one part of the country where it was abundant to another which was languishing for the want of it. He then went on to say that it had been very much debated in that Council whether emigration was at all a good thing for the country from which the emigrants were taken, and that he had heard it stated that in no part of India was there superabundance of labour, and that every man who was induced to emigrate, *pro tanto*, impoverished the country which he left. This was, however, a discussion upon which Mr. Hobhouse declined to enter, for it was not alone a subject of a wide and vague nature, but the requisite knowledge of particulars were not at hand—if indeed they existed at all—to enable one to deal with the question. Mr. Hobhouse, however, confessed himself extremely sceptical as to the truth of such a statement: he believed that if you removed a man from a place where he earned a certain amount, and sent him to a place where he earned many times as much, you enriched the whole world, and no less the place from which the emigrant came and into which a portion of his acquired wealth was quite certain to flow. In this matter Mr. Hobhouse had only one opinion, and that was that emigration was not only a good thing for the emigrant himself but for the class to which he belonged. He did not rely upon a proposition which he was unable to prove, but he did rely upon a proposition which he both believed and could prove. Anyone who would carefully read the returns in regard to emigrants in other parts of the world would find that, wherever they went they became far more wealthy and prosperous than they were in India; that a considerable number of them returned to the country with substantial sums of money, and that not a few were so satisfied with their foreign life that they returned to the colonies in which they had enriched themselves. These were conclusive proofs that the direct effect of emigration was to improve the welfare of the emigrants. Its indirect effect was that a man returned to his home with more independence and more self-respect; he had got a new set of ideas which travel would always give to the most torpid mind; he had lost that mysterious horror of the sea which seemed so common to the people of India; he would communicate those ideas and feelings to the people around him; and it was impossible not to believe that such influences if continued for any length of time and on a considerable scale would do as much as anything could do to elevate the people of India, who were affected by them. There were, however, other propositions of great importance to be considered. Supposing it was proved that emigration would enrich the country from which the emigrant went, still if that result were obtained at the expense of the emigrant's happiness we should have no right to encourage emigration; or, again, if we could prove that the effect of the emigrant's departure was to impoverish the country while it improved the condition of the emigrant himself or the place to which he belonged, we should have no right to discourage emigration. Taking the main principle of the Bill then to be the promotion of emigration, because it was for the good of the emigrant himself, there were certain dangers to be considered. These arose from the movement of people in large numbers, which would always be the case in any systematic emigration, and were to be apprehended from diseases, ill-treatment, and so forth; but as they were dangers of a mechanical kind they could without difficulty be met by mechanical arrangements. But there were dangers of a more supple character than these. It was not difficult to understand that the relation between emigrants under contracts and their employers was of a peculiar kind. The emigrant in contracting must necessarily to a certain extent part with his liberty: he must engage to labour for a certain time and for a certain person: he cannot move about freely should he desire to do so, nor can he carry his labour into any market he pleases. To that extent, therefore, he subjected himself to a state of slavery, and that state would be supported by the whole force of the law. It was obvious then that there was danger of ill-treatment arising from such a state. With the best intentions in the world, the employers would find themselves on occasion in antagonism to the labourers, and might be tempted to push their rights to an extent that might produce evil. Governments, it was well known, had to contend with dangers of this kind in other Colonies;—there was in fact a tendency to this particular danger in all places, and it was a danger which no Government could shut its eyes to.

There was, however, another danger which was even more supple than that which Mr. Hobhouse had just adverted to. That was, that in making the original contracts, some deception might be practised upon the emigrants. Of course emigrants could not be procured without employers, and the agents in procuring emigrants would very likely act as all agents acted in cases where bargains were to be made, that is, they would represent the bargain they had to offer in the most favourable terms. Mr. Hobhouse did not think that could be avoided. He was sure that no one had ever purchased a house or a horse or other property without having it described in a much more favourable light than reality justified. A recruiting sergeant could not be prevented from telling the person whom he was anxious to enlist, that he would eventually be a general officer, or a colonel at the very least; neither could the recruiting agent be prevented from painting every thing in rose colours. He would no doubt, naturally describe the place to which he was recruiting as a sort of earthly paradise, where there was every thing to get and very little to do, where the sun did not burn and it was always afternoon, and where, in fine, life went much more easily and pleasantly than it could possibly do in British India. Mr. Hobhouse explained that in order to meet an evil of that kind, all they could do was to take care that the persons making the bargain were confronted with a responsible officer, and that that officer should take the pains to make the emigrant understand thoroughly the meaning of the bargain into which he was entering—what description of place he was going to, the work he would have to do, the wages he would receive, and the length of time he had engaged to part with his liberty.

These were the main objects of the Bill, which Mr. Hobhouse summed up as follows:—That they should endeavour to regulate the movement of emigrants so as not to produce the mischiefs which the unregulated movements of a large number of people always engendered; that they should endeavour to reduce to a minimum the tendency towards ill-treatment which must be expected from the position in which the employers and the employed were placed; that they should make it as certain as they possibly could that the emigrant understood the nature of the bargain into which he had entered; and that they should also endeavour to secure for him as good a bargain as was compatible with the planter's interests and with the promotion of emigration on a very large scale. It was to be recollected that the whole motive power of this machinery was to proceed from the planters themselves; on the one hand, were the planters with land and wanting labour, on the other, the labourers who somehow they could not get together. The planters were quite willing to pay for the required labour, and the reason why they did not set up machinery themselves for conveying labourers to British Burmah was because that they had no security that they would get the men to labour for whom they had bargained. The Penal Code, no doubt, provided that if a man voluntarily made a contract and without cause broke it, he subjected himself to a certain punishment, but that provision was, in the first place, too limited, and in the second, too cumbrous for the employés to work upon. What he wanted was some more definite machinery, by which, when persons had entered into a contract with him and had been paid for that contract, he should be certain of getting his money's worth or his money.

Mr. Hobhouse then entered into an explanation as to the laws which at present existed on the subject of emigration. There was the Bengal Law (Act III. of 1863), which regulated the transport of labour to the provinces of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet; the Madras Law (Act V. of 1866), which regulated emigration outside the limits of the Presidency of Madras; and the Emigration Act (VII. of 1871), which was for the general regulation of emigration. The second and third of these Acts only dealt with that part of emigration which consisted in the removal from British India, but they could not deal with anything which was beyond British India. The General Emigration Act dealt with those persons who proceeded to foreign countries; the Madras Act with those who proceeded beyond the Presidency of Madras; and when emigrants got beyond their respective limits the power of the law was at an end. The Bengal Act dealt with both sides of the question, and it was from that Act that a large number of the provisions of the present Bill had been taken. Indeed a great number of the provisions of that measure formed the basis of the General Emigration Act, so far as it concerned operations within British India.

Mr. Hobhouse then entered into a very full and detailed explanation of the provisions of the Bill and the working of the machinery established at the ports of embarkation and debarkation. Section 16 he described as the keystone of the whole Act. By that section it was provided that "any person desiring to emigrate under this Act to British Burmah may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burmah and there serve in a certain district for a fixed period of not less than three and not more than five years from the date of his arrival in such district;" then followed the other terms of the contract, and at the end of the section it was provided that "no contract to labour in British Burmah shall be binding on an emigrant unless it is made in accordance with this Act." Mr. Hobhouse was of opinion that the most important point for the Council to look at was—what was the inducement for the labourer to quit his home? It was easy to understand the disadvantage at which a man would be placed on leaving his home: he would be among strangers, he would have broken up his old associations, and he would have no one to rely upon: the important thing therefore was, that he should not leave his home unless he had a fair understanding of the bargain he had made and also as fair a bargain as could be secured to him. The term of labour was one of the most important terms of the contract. The term proposed by the planters of British Burmah was five years, but three years had been thought by some to be quite sufficient to remunerate the planter. On that point, however, Mr. Hobhouse thought we must anticipate some discussion. Five years was the English term in the various colonies, but that was not a good guide, as the expense of carrying the labourer to a distant colony would be much greater than that of carrying him to British Burmah, and therefore the term of labour should necessarily be longer. In order, however, to meet any controversy on that subject more information would be required—such as the rate of wages for labour in British Burmah; how far the labour of them, four or five years, might be expected to put money into the planter's pocket; the expense which he had undergone in conveying labourers to British Burmah; and the risks he run from the various losses that would be likely to arise from desertions, sickness, deaths, and otherwise. Mr. Hobhouse then proceeded in detail to explain the nature of the contract as provided by the Bill; the system for the registration of emigrants and their journey to the depôts or ports of departure; the procedure on the arrival of the emigrants at those places, and that on their arrival at British Burmah the disembarkation and transit of emigrants to districts of labour; the labour districts and the relations of employer and immigrant, regulations of labour, breeches of contract, penalties, &c., &c.

In concluding his speech Mr. Hobhouse remarked that with regard to his motion that the Bill should be referred to a select committee, he thought it better to move one of the alternative courses which was allowed by the rules. The fact was that the matter could not be worked upon until it had been criticised by the local Governments, and probably not until it had been criticised by somebody looking at it from another point of view than that from which the Government looked at it. Mr. Hobhouse explained that they had done their best to frame the Bill with the materials at their disposal: the Government of Bengal, which was engaged on a similar work, would no doubt have a great deal of valuable matter to impart to them; the Government of Madras, who had also a work of a cognate character in hand, would also have much to say on the subject; the Government of British Burmah would also no doubt have many suggestions to offer, and Mr. Hobhouse presumed also, that those who represented the Chambers of Commerce and the interests of the planters would have a great deal to say on the subject. Mr. Hobhouse was therefore of opinion that the Council had a good deal to learn and to consider, and that the matter could not be further discussed to any advantage excepting at Calcutta. He therefore moved that the Bill should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion, and he hoped the Council would not attempt to handle the subject in select committee until they had the communications to which he had referred.

Mr. Hobhouse's motion was then put and agreed to.

In introducing the Bill to amend the law relating to European Vagrancy, Mr. Bayley remarked that at a former Council he had explained the amendments which it was proposed to make in the existing law, and the circumstances under which they had been found necessary, and he proceeded briefly to restate those points. This measure, which was approached very cautiously and was very carefully considered before it was passed, was nevertheless dealing with a subject so entirely new that it was to some extent experimental, and the Government of India had called upon the local Governments to make very careful periodical reports as to the working of it. After the Act had been passed a blot was discovered in it which it was found necessary to provide for by Act XXVIII. of 1871. Subsequent reports had brought other defects which were of sufficient importance to demand a remedy, which however could not be provided for except by legislation. It being therefore necessary to have a third Bill, it was considered expedient to consolidate the whole of the two previous Bills with the amendments now proposed, so as only to have one measure for the subject on the statute book. Mr. Bayley, however, remarked that so far as the Act had gone, notwithstanding its experimental character, it had worked well, and not only with great advantage to the public but also to the unfortunate class who were the subject of its provisions. Mr. Bayley then went on to explain that the two first points on which the law was to be amended had reference to the discipline of the workhouses in which the vagrants were detained. The object of the first amendment which was to be found in the 14th section of the bill before the Council was to give the governors of workhouses power to maintain discipline by certain minor punishments. The Government of Bombay had repeatedly brought that subject to notice, and they had proposed some severer punishment than those which the Council thought fit to adopt. Mr. Bayley then stated the penalties for the punishment of vagrants provided by the above section, and proceeded to remark that there was one other question relating to discipline which was dealt with by the 20th section. Under the existing law it was an offence to escape from a workhouse, and that law also gave power to governors of workhouses to permit any vagrant confined therein to go out in search of work or for other purposes. In even workhouses, however, notably those in Bombay, it had been found that vagrants who had obtained such permission very often did not return within the prescribed term. It had been a question whether that constituted an offence within the meaning of the Act, and therefore section 20 provided for it. Mr. Bayley thought it was unnecessary to add anything in support of those clauses, but he might say that in Bombay the number of escapes by vagrants during the past half-year amounted to no less than 37, which was about 40 per cent. of the total amount of inmates, and they had all escaped by going out without permission and not returning.

There were two other points which it had been considered expedient to provide for. One was to render the owners of ships from which foreign European sailors were discharged in British Indian ports liable in case such sailors became vagrants. There was some doubt in the existing law whether this liability existed, but there was no doubt that it was intended that it should exist. In section 31, therefore, a clause had been inserted to meet cases, of that nature. The last point which Mr. Bayley brought to notice was that which was dealt with by section 32 of the Bill. It was in fact an amendment of the first section of Act XXVIII. of 1871. By that Act the consignees or agents of ships in which animals were imported into India became liable for the deportation of any person in charge of such animals who subsequently might become vagrants. This provision was intended to meet the case of grooms landing in charge of horses from Australia who were often turned loose in considerable numbers in the streets of large Presidency towns and left to find their livelihood as best they might. Mr. Bayley instanced a case which had lately occurred in Calcutta to show that the law was not quite sufficient to meet all the requirements of such cases as this. A man had been engaged to go in charge of horses to Madras; on board the same ship there were some horses consigned to Calcutta; when he got to Madras he did not land, but was allowed to work his way on to Calcutta in charge of the other horses which were consigned to that place. Ultimately he became a vagrant in Calcutta, but as he had come from Australia in charge of other horses than those landed at Calcutta the law did not apply, and the Government had no remedy either against the agents or the shipowners. The clause inserted in section 32 was therefore meant to meet cases of this nature. These were the chief points in Mr. Bayley's speech.

Last week was comparatively a week of gaiety, notwithstanding the continual pelting of the melancholy rain from overhead. In the early part of the week there was a theatrical entertainment at Government House, which is represented as having been very successful and entertaining. Later in the week the London Star Company attended at Peterhoff by special request and no doubt danced and sang their best to an after-dinner audience. Miss Minnie, whose popularity is never on the wane, sang one or two of her sweetest songs and got a good deal of applause, while the dancing of the Misses Ford, with whose terpsichorean abilities the people of Bombay are already acquainted, was much admired. They danced a Polish Nazurka and a triple Highland Fling in character, and I understand that the Viceroy himself expressed his pleasure at the success of the evening's entertainment. On Saturday last there was a theatrical performance at the Assembly Rooms, supported by some of the Simla amateurs, which (although not attended as well as could be wished for a benefit) was very successful. The Misses Ford danced "pas de trois" and were heartily encored. In regard to accidents there is no particular cause for grumbling. Were I to recount the many minor accidents which occur from time to time, I would, I fear, be unnecessarily occupying your space, but one which happened recently is worthy of notice. A gentleman was out riding the other morning when his horse stumbled and came down. In endeavouring to recover his legs his neck got beneath the railing bordering the khud, when the poor brute tumbled over the precipice and was killed on the spot. The only injury the rider received was the loss of his horse, for he managed (as curiously enough is always the case in accidents of this kind) in some miraculous manner to save his life.

An advertisement is out for an amateur concert in aid of the "Punjab Girls' School," which is to take place in Auckland House (the school itself) on the 2nd September. It is given under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Miss Baring. On a future occasion I may give you some particulars as to the general working and management of this institution, which is said to be one of the best of its kind in the country, and which information may be of some interest to parents in Bombay.

The intelligence of Mr. Anstey's death was received here with considerable surprise, as it was not generally known that he had been previously suffering.

BOMBAY.

PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—It seems we were in error in stating that the account of the last match played by this Club, which we published yesterday, was written by the Secretary to the Club. It was written by one of the members.

WE have been asked to mention that the paragraph which was lately published by the *Samachar*, saying that Mr. H. Hykoop, district police inspector of Broach, was charged with having made an illegal arrest, is unfounded.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A mofussil piper complains that the Post Master General of Bombay has reduced the number of delivery peons in the mofussil, and that consequently the mofussil public does not get its letters as soon as it ought.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Camatеepoora on the body of Narayen Crushna. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by fever following injuries received by his having accidentally fallen off a bullock cart.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th August, was 6 feet 3 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 46 inches 49 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 9 tenths, the rainfall being 54 inches 15 cents.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a man named Visram Bhowan was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a number of gunny bags, the property of one Vagojee Bawsjee. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Grand March		A. Collmick.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Quadrille	Ungarese	F. I. K.
Valse	Elvina	C. Duport.
Selection	Dinorah	Meyerbeer.
Galop	Poona Race	J. Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE up goods train which left Kurrachee last Friday forenoon came to a dead stand at Mayting, about 20 miles from Kotree, owing to an accident to the engine; the boiler exploded, owing to the steam pressure having been too high, more than the plates could sustain. The telegraph wires, we are told, received injury from the pieces of the boiler thrown out with such force. The noise occasioned by the explosion is said to have been terrific. A fireman, a native, had his legs scorched most fearfully, the poor man was sent without loss of time in a dholie to the Kotree Hospital. No other persons were injured, as all on the engine threw themselves off in time.

FOURTH DIVISION COURT.—The Chief Justice has, as far as we can ascertain, directed the closing of the fourth division court on the original side of the High Court, in which Mr. Justice Pinhey used to preside, because Government have not yet sanctioned the cost of the necessary establishment, namely, a Deputy Registrar, a clerk to the judge, and a crier. That branch of the Court has accordingly remained closed more than a week, to the detriment of suitors and the administration of justice generally. A recommendation for the sanction of the proposed establishment was sent up some months ago, but Government have not been pleased to accord their sanction.

THE SANGLI STATE.—A correspondent of an Anglo-Marathi newspaper warns Government that a disastrous future hangs over the State of Sangli. He says that the sepoys who made a revolt on the 10th February last have become very powerful. They have kept the Chief under restraint, allowing no one to see him but those whom they may permit. Mr. Balkrishna Malhar cannot manage the affairs well, and matters are getting serious. The correspondent apprehends serious accident even to the life of the Chief from the great ascendancy of the sepoys, and exhorts Government to appoint a Commission to ascertain the exact state of things and to restore peace in the State.

JACOBABAD is in danger of being inundated owing to the rise of the river, which is unusually high. The Kusmore floods have filled the Sind hollow, and have joined the Noorwah Canal, which runs semi-circularly round Jacobabad, and is a feeder to the minor canals running through the station. There are several breaches in the Noorwah, and the authorities are busily engaged in filling them up.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, Captain F. Cates, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, took the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Doyle and Mr. Thomas Bacon.
For Brindisi—Mr. Rennick.
For Venice—Captain T. F. Dowden.
For Suez—Mr. S. D. Marshall.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. J. Perrins, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. H. Wesmacott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peacock,

HIGH COURT.—23RD AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Laxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk an Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch ; Manisty and Fletcher (Part heard.)

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajee widow.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c, v Tucker Saheb bin Meya, &c.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

239-72—H. E. Hope—Bhecwa Tanajee Nackwa v Gunnoo Gopeljee—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v. Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsey—Dallas and Lynch—To be struck out.

169-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmai, and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge —One witness to be examined.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaloodina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowjee Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khaloodina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocoldas Purshotumdas v Bayes Ayes and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essabjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullad Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Carrim v Peroshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

LONG CAUSES.

851-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 24TH AUGUST 1873.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 250 and 348.

4 45 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179 and 279. Anthem—O Lord my God

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 187 and 317.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 177, 24, and 335. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 258 and 160.

11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.

Offertory to be devoted as usual.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—Thine O Lord is the greatness, &c. Hymns 259 and 186.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

[S. Bartholomew's Day.]

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 141 and 262.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 196, 259, and 139. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindoostani.

9 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.

3 P.M.—Tamil Service.

4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 185, 263, and 275.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 82. Hymns 61 and 381.

6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 148. Hymn 6. Sanctus I.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.

Hymn 3, (Tune Irregents—275.)

Hymn 111, (Tune St. Asaph—185.)

Hymn 135, (Tune Leuchars—223.)

6 P.M.—Evening Service.

Psalm 121, (Tune French—94.)

Hymn 133, (Tune Annesley—261.)

Hymn 148, (Tune Eventide—377.)

Anthem—My God, look upon me : page 177.

Collections for Scottish Day School Building Fund.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Falkland Road Hall and Forbes Street Hall,—Morning Service 11 o'clock ; Evening Service 6 o'clock.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.—TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1873.

FIRST RACE.—THE POLO PLATE. Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies. Arabs 10st. 7lbs. Indian bred ponies allowed 10lbs. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Wardroper's.....ch ch p Teraban....	10	0	Mr. Read 1
Mr. Bevan's .....ch ch p Peter.....	10	0	Mr. Hadaway. 2
Mr. Bainsfather's ...b ch p Jock	10	0	Mr. Major..... 3

Taraban won two heats (and the race) by any distance, none of the others being fast enough.

SECOND RACE.—THE CHARGER STAKES. Rs. 100 from fund. For all officers' chargers that have been regularly ridden on parade for three months before the Meeting. Arabs 9st. 7lbs., Country breds 11st., and other horses 11st. 7lb. (Catch weight over these weights). Winners, once 7lbs., twice 12lbs., oftener 1 weights). Winners, once 7lbs., twice 12lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 20. ¼ mile. Winners not claimable.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Campbell's.....b w g Blackthorne.	12	4	Mr. Major..... 1
Capt. Turner's .....b a h Sing. Major	10	7	Mr. Hill 2
Colonel Mardall's ..... g w g Emigrant ...	12	4	Mr. Davidson. 3
Capt. Prendergast's...b w g Bismarck ...	11	11	Owner..... 0
Mr. McCausland's.... b w g Bismarck	11	4	 0

Time—3½ sec.

In a Rs. 1,300 lottery Surgeon Major sold for Rs. 440 Emigrant Rs. 100, Blackthorne Rs. 190, Havanna, Rs. 183, Bismarck Rs. 70.

THIRD RACE.—HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE. Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 30, with sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the race. 2 miles over the Steeple-chase course.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Wardroper's .....br w m Wiry Sal.	12	9	Mr. Watson ... 1
Mr. Stewart's.....b w g Niger	12		Mr. Pott 2
Nawab A. A. Khan's.b w g S. Scudder.	12	5	Mr. McCausland 0
Capt. Frank's .....b w g Sortie	12	5	Mr. Davidson. 0

The Handicap Steeple-chase was a burlesque. Only Wiry Sall (winner of a previous Steeple-chase) cleared the first two jumps at all easily ; after a time Niger followed, and had not the mare refused at the double she would have won by about a mile, as it was she won by any distance.

FOURTH RACE.—PAPER HUNT STEEPLE CHASE. A sweepstakes of H. S. Rs. 15 with Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses that have been ridden in the Paper Chase Hunt this season. Walers catch weight over 12st. 7lbs, Arabs and other horses 11st. G. R.

	st. lbs.		
Major Mayne's.....g w g Bonnie Morn	12	4	Major Hill 1
Mr. McCausland's ... g w g Cyclops.....	12	4	Mr. McCausland 2
Mr. Hewett's.....g p g The Trooper.	10	11	Owner 0
Mr. Watson's.....b ch g Fiaxid Joe..	10	11	Owner 0
Mr. Fraser's .....b w g The Cob.....	12	4	Mr. Pott 0
Mr. Evett's.....ch b w g Brilliant.....	12	4	Mr. Major 0

The Paper Hunt Steeple-chase was a sell to many. Brilliant having sold for Rs. 270, fell at the first jump, and though his rider was soon up again, he began to refuse and was out of the race, which was virtually between Bonnie Morn (Rs. 220) and Cyclops, who sailed away together, the latter with a slight lead, until the double about ½ mile from home. Here Cyclops fell, and Bonnie Morn getting over secured the lead, and was never touched, although Cyclops was faster in the straight run in, but the race was won in a canter.

The amount of time lost in these chases caused a postponement of the other race until Thursday, for one of which, the Winners' Handicap, Captain Syed Ali Reza's stable, sold for Rs. 810, Mr. Merry's Brunette Rs. 210.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season reports for the week ending 13th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Katri on 11th 16 feet 3 inches, lower by 1 foot than last year. Heavy floods from Gaj in Dadu and some damage. Manchar full with rain-water. Wheat 10·73 seers, rice 7·46 seers.

Hyderabad.—River steady at 16 feet 6 inches. Reports now favourable but crops backward.

Shikarpoor.—Rain 30 cents. Crops good. Locusts numerous but no damage ; water-supply abundant, floods out, public health fair.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Floods risen, several breaches in Nurwah Canal. Locusts observed in Thul and Jacobabad talukas. Fever and cough prevalent. Wheat 7·6 seers.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 8 inches 26 cents. All crops flourishing. No sickness.

Kaira.—Rain 4 inches 50 cents, timely fall for rice. Crops thriving. Weather good.

Surat.—Rain 2 inches 30 cents. Weather and crops good. Wheat 12½ seers.

Broach.—Rain 2 inches 17 cents. Crops good. Fever slightly prevalent. Slight shock of earthquake felt at Broach on 6th.

Khandeish.—Rain 57 cents at Dhulia, more wanted. Cotton crops withering in some places. Weather cloudy. Bajri 19½ seers.

Nassick.—Rain 26 cents. Crops suffering, except in Igutpora and Dindori. Public health good. Rice 9, wheat 13 seers.

Tanna.—Rain 2 inches 25 cents, more required in Dhanoo, Mahim, and Warra talukas. Transplantation of crops not yet finished for want of rain. Rice 8 to 12½, wheat 9½ to 10½, bajri 15 to 16 seers.

Poona.—Rain 20 cents. Crops generally good, except in Siroor, Bhimthury, and Indapoor talukas, where serious apprehensions are now entertained for want of rain. Weather and public health good. Cattle disease in Haviloe and Mawal talukas. Bajri 16·42 seers.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain very much wanted. Crops withering, and in some talukas attacked by insects. Bajri 20·3 seers. Public health good.

Sholapoor.—Rain 26 cents, much wanted. Kharif crops dying. Fever in Kurmala and Barsee. Jowari 28·9 seers.

Sattara.—Rain 34 cents, much wanted in Maun, Malsiras, and Tasgaum. Bajri 19 seers. Kharif crops generally good. Fever in several talukas, diarrhœa in Jaolee.

Belgaum.—Rain 36 cents, generally scarce. Sowing delayed in some parts, young crops suffering in others for want of rain. Scarcity of drinking-water in Chikodee taluka. Public health good. Cattle-disease in Beedee taluka. Jowari 17 seers.

Dharwar.—Little rain. Drinking-water scarce in Dharwar and Noulgoond. Jowaree not sown in Noulgoond, Dumbul, Ranibednur, and Roan talukas.

Kaladgee.—Rain 7 cents, almost none throughout the District. Time for sowing kharif crops now past. Public health good.

Canara.—Rainfall hitherto favourable, but more now wanted. Crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Rajkote.—Rain 7 inches 40 cents. Crops excellent. Public health good. Bajree 20·46 seers. Rain in eastern districts where drought threatened.

Wadeear.—Rain 1 inch 9 cents. Crops healthy, but slightly injured by insects. Fever prevails. Bajree 16½ seers.

Baroda.—Rain 6 inches 28 cents. Crops healthy, Bajree 13 seers. Public health good.

Colabe.—(Report for the week ending 11th instant). Rain 1 inch 13 cents, more wanted. Transplanation of rice, nagli, and wari crops finished, Young crops withering. Rice 13·09 seers at Alibag.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant). Rain 3 inches 22 cents. Transplanting operations finished and the crops in a fair condition in almost all the talukas. Dysentery in some villages of the Malwan and Ratnagherry talukas and in Camp Dapoolee ; fever in Gohagur and some villages of the Dapoolee taluka ; small-pox in the villages near the sea-coast in the Rajapur taluka ; and cattle-disease in some villages of Malwan and Chiplun talukas. Other talukas healthy. Rice 13·4 seers.

INDIAN ITEMS

THE death is reported of Mr. V. Irwin, Magistrate of Cuttack. The cause was paralysis.

A SUM of Rs. 476 has been subscribed to erect a monument to the late Captain Jerdan at Darjeeling.

A NATIVE youth was the other day bitten by a cobra in the compound of the Chief Commissioner at Nagpoor, and died twelve hours afterwards.

EUROPEANS and East Indians in Burma have hitherto been exempted from the vexatious restrictions of the Arms Act. We are informed by a licensed vendor that a written order from a Magistrate is now necessary before a vendor is allowed to sell them even a quarter of a pound of powder.—*Rangoon Mail.*

AMENITIES OF THE "BUGGY-STAND."—It is reported that the Cantonment Municipality contemplates employing an Overseer over the jutka stand. This is indispensably necessary as it would tend to check the rudeness of the drivers who are all without exception young men, as well as their obscene and vulgar language and the noise and confusion which they create. *Bangalore Spectator.*

A GENTLEMAN in one of the towns of the Madras Presidency wrote to one of the Madras chemical firms the other day, asking what a small supply of the medicines enumerated on page 303 of Muir's *European in India* would be likely to cost. In process of time an answer came back from the ignoramus druggists in these words :—Sir,—We have not by us a list of the medicines required for 303 Europeans."—*Id.*

MR. PRITCHARD, of the *Delhi Gazette*, now in England but shortly expected in India, seems to have turned his attention to the best methods of teaching and acquiring languages. He is deeply impressed with the merits of Nesmith's method ; and he intends to publish an Indian Educational Series. Mr. Pritchard is exceedingly sanguine as to the results of the system. In a letter to the *Delhi* he says that "if it were possible to print so many copies of this book (the English one), there is no reason why in a year's time there should not be 30 millions of people in Bengal capable of conducting all the ordinary business of life through the medium of the English language." It is a hopeful view, but we fear too good to realize. Nevertheless we wish success to Mr. Pritchard in his noble enterprize.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE regret to have to report a serious accident to Captain Torkington of H. M.'s 41st Regiment at Mooltan. Captain Torkington was on the evening of the 14th instant, returning from the Brigadiers' weekly Badminton party, when he came in collision with a dog cart, the shaft of which struck him on the leg ripping it up from ancle to hip and knocking him off his horse. He was picked up by some of his brother officers who, were with him at the time and conveyed to the hospital where he still remains, the injuries he sustained being of a very serious nature. The dog cart we are informed was being driven by one of the Indus Valley Railway Staff, but we have been unable to learn whether any blame attaches to him or whether the unfortunate sufferer was himself on the wrong side of the road.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A MOST daring highway robbery was, we learn, last week committed in the Anarkullee Bazaar by two European loafers, who have as yet eluded apprehension. It appears they accosted a native, who was riding through the bazaar upon a pony and asked him to give them some liquor, and this he declined to do. They then asked for money and upon meeting with a refusal they pulled him off his horse and dragged his "kurta" off his back, and after some search discovered some money in one of the pockets of this garment having secured which they decamped. Strange to say though this robbery, we believe, took place in broad daylight no one has been able to give a definite description of the perpetrators of it ; beyond the usual statement that they were two "*gorahs*."—*Id.*

BANK OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been sent to the Madras Paper :—

Sir,—At the recent meeting of the Bank of Madras, I contended that *economizing* is one direction in which the Directors should turn their attention, since further losses are inevitable from their own statements. To show that there is room for the shears, I went into some particulars of a comparison between the Banks of Madras and Bombay. This, however, was incomplete, from my having had only one half-year's report of the latter bank. I have since obtained the other half-year's report ; and would ask you to allow me to place before shareholders the figures, for both banks, for the year ended the 30th June last. They are as follows :—

	Bank of Bombay.	*Bank of Madras.*
Salaries	Rs. 2,90,083	Rs. 3,93,319
All other expenses (Except interest)	Rs. 1,05,458	Rs. 1,05,069
Net profit	Rs. 7,62,347	Rs. 4,48,673

Now, the fact that 'other expenses' are almost identical in the two banks, seems to show that the amount of business transacted cannot be very different, though the profits are so ; yet, in the matter of salaries, we have the enormous excess of over a lac of Rupees at Madras.

Notwithstanding the incomplete data that I had at the meeting, I then gave a lac and three thousand as the excess of expenditure on salaries at Madras, which turns out correct. The Chairman met my figures with the statement that 'salaries' at Madras included 'other charges ;' but this position was found untenable. The Secretary next said that Bombay had fewer branches ; and my information was not full enough to enable me to deal satisfactorily with that point. I can now do so, and will give a list of the branches of both Banks :—

Bombay Branches.	*Madras Branches.*
1. Ahmedabad	1. Bangalore
2. Akote*	2. Bellary
3. Broach	3. Berhampore
4. Compta	4. Bie lipatam
5. Dharwar	5. Calicut
6. Dhollera†	6. Cocanada
7. Hoobles	7. Cochin
8. Indore	8. Colombo
9. Khangaum	9. Guntoor
10. Kurrachee	10. Kandy
11. Ojejein	11. Mangalore
12. Oomrawuttee	12. Negapatam
13. Poona	13. Ootacamund
14. Wudwan	14. Tuticorin

The number of branches is thus precisely the same in both cases ; but two of the Bombay branches are kept open only for the paying part of the year. It is, therefore, strictly correct to say, that the Bank of Bombay, with a larger capital ; with as many branches ; and making over three lacs more profit, pays annually, in salaries, a lac and three thousand less than the Bank of Madras. Is it wonderful if shareholders ask why this lac, or a large portion of it cannot be saved ?

Incidentally, the foot notes suggest a question. Is any Madras branch opened only during the business season, and the expense of keeping up, for some months, an establishment doing nothing, or, at any rate, nothing commensurate with its cost, saved ?

J. T. FOWLER.

South End House, Adyar, Aug. 17th, 1873.

* Closed during the rains.

† Opened only during the Cotton season.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 31.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. FAWCETT having, with leave of the House, withdrawn his motion for adjournment, proceeded to say that he made that motion because it was absolutely impossible for him to confine his remarks within such a time as would suit the convenience of the House. He had a great deal to say upon India, and he felt it his duty to say it. (Hear, hear.) Some thirteen years ago the Queen, in the name of the English nation, laid down the principle that we were bound by the most sacred of all obligations to attend to the interests of our Indian subjects. The announcement of that principle was accepted with satisfaction from one end of India to the other. If had we acted on that principle ? On the contrary, Indian affairs were treated with a contemptuous neglect which he ventured to say would no be shown towards the most insignificant question in that House. At a quarter-past ten, at the fag end of the session, this subject was submitted by the Government to the House. The Under-Secretary had been kind enough to describe him as the spokesman of financial panics. He was not the spokesman of financial panics, but he would tell the Under-Secretary what he meant to do in future as long as he was a member of the House—he would do everything that an independent member could do to arouse an adequate amount of interest in Indian affairs (Hear, hear.) We might depend upon it that if we went on in the future as we had done in the past, we should not be able to maintain our empire in India. Last year he promised that he would devote all the time at his disposal to Indian affairs, and the result had been that he could not now remain silent, although he was unwilling to trespass on the indulgence of the House. He would proceed in the course of these remarks to prove, in spite of what had been said by the Under-Secretary, that the situation of the Government of India at the present time was such as to offer no adequate guarantee for efficiency and economy. He would also bring forward facts to show that the state of local taxation in India should excite our grave apprehension, and if he wanted a witness to that he could confidently appeal to the right hon. gentleman who had presided over the Financial Committee with so much courtesy and impartiality. Although that right hon. gentleman had been the chairman of another committee, he, unlike the Under-Secretary, had never been absent from the finance Committee. He (Mr. Fawcett) was not going to dispute the accuracy of the Under-Secretary's figures ; he knew perfectly well the amount of the surplus—that many different conclusion could be deduced from the same figures. He would begin with the income-tax. The doctrine laid down last year by the Government with regard to the income-tax seemed to him one of the grossest financial blunders. Last year the Under-Secretary said that the income tax was the only means of taxing the rich, and now he said that he had given it up, not for financial, but for political reasons, in consequence of the advance in the collection, and in consequence of the discontent it produced. There could not be a grosser blunder than to assume that because a certain tax was suited to one country that therefore it was suited to another, and there was overwhelming evidence to prove that the income-tax was entirely unsuited to India. If that tax were suitable to the country, then the Government had been guilty of a gross blunder in repealing it. The Under-Secretary had cited authorities of Indian financiers in favour of the tax, and in reply he could cite the authority of three men who were successively Finance Ministers in India. The first abandoned an office second only to that of the Governor-General rather than be a party to levying the income-tax on the people of India ; the next had stated that it was impossible to conceive a more obnoxious and objectionable tax ; and his successor had declared that no power on earth would induce him to remain in office if he were compelled to impose the income-tax as a permanent source of revenue. The Under-Secretary had quoted the authority of Lord Lawrence in favour of the tax, but he had omitted to mention that Lord Lawrence had added no other tax had produced more discontent in India. The tax had constantly fluctuated in amount, and no one in India knew how much he would have to pay on account of it. The Under-Secretary had said that in a few years it might be necessary to reimpose the tax ; but he was prepared to show that if the present extravagance of financial administration continued, the reimposition of that tax would be not merely possible but absolutely certain. The Under-Secretary had taunted him that evening with being the spokesman of financial panic, but the result of his agitation on this subject had been that the annual expenditure of the Indian Government had been reduced by £6,000,000, which was an inducement to him to persevere in the course he had marked out for himself. The truth was that Indian finance was involved in such confusion that no amount of ingenuity could make it clear, chiefly owing to the unintelligible distinction between public works ordinary and public works extraordinary, and to the appropriation of capital to income. Another element of confusion was the fluctuation of the cash balances, sometimes to the extent of 16 millions. It was by the aid of these fluctuations that a real deficit in India finances was made to appear a surplus. Then the proceeds of the sale of Government land in India had been improperly transferred to the revenue account in defiance of the special Act which declared that under no circumstances should the proceeds of of land be appropriated to income. That Act was disregarded, and it seemed to him that the appropriation of capital to income which, according to the evidence given before the committee, was practised in India was not characteristic of the conduct of a prudent Government, but rather of the conduct of a spendthrift who grasped every farthing on which he could lay hand to meet his current expenditure. A great sensation had been created lately in this country by what was known as the Post Office scandal, which simply consisted of the transference of capital in one form to capital in another. Yet so serious was the appropriation considered to be that the Government expected a vote of censure upon it. Now Government had before to-day resigned on a less vote of censure, and if the present Government thought the proceeding to which he was referring so long that they submitted to be censured like lambs, what language, he should like to know, could properly characterise the far more grave proceedings which happened every year in India of appropriating capital to income ? The committee would now, he thought, understand why the subject had been passed by so lightly by the Under-Secretary of State. But there was another reason why no confidence could be placed in the existence of a surplus in any particular year in India. Nobody, he believed, could tell to what an extent a comparatively favourable balance between expenditure and revenue was created by the suspension for a time of public works. No departments in India had been characterised by so much waste, mismanagement and extravagance as that of public works, and nothing had contributed so much to that result as the impulsiveness with which public works had been undertaken, and the suddenness with which they had been abandoned in order to obtain a favourable balance of expenditure and revenue. The Under-Secretary had stated that during the present year £4,000,000 out of the cash balances had been expended on public works extraordinary. But the Government would not have that resource next year, and where then, he should like to know, was the money to be procured to continue those works unless it was by borrowing ? The resource in short was simply temporary, and there would be a deficiency of £4,500,000, next year unless the system of borrowing were to be resorted to. The Under-Secretary had, he might add, recommended to many members a most voluminous course of reading during the recess. He had advised them to read the evidence of Lord Lawrence. That reading would, he hoped, be supplemented by an examination of the evidence of General Strachey. He could multiply instances out of number of the waste and mismanagement of the Department of Public Works, and he would give one short narrative, every fact of which was proved by official testimony. The Saugor Barracks were constructed by the department. They cost £150,000, and it took four years and a half to complete them. When they were finished it was found out that they were so badly constructed that the Government found the best thing they could do was to pull them down. And what led to that inevitable result ? Those works were watched over by a European Engineer officer with two European subordinates. Now, it appeared that not one of those persons had the slightest experience in masonry work, and it was for that reason, apparently, that they had been selected. The works were found to be so rotten that one could stick a walking-stick into them up to the arm, and the mortar dropped away like corn from a horn. Indeed, the committee could have no idea of the amount of official connected with the subject. Above the European engineer there was a superintendent engineer, who visited the works only three times while they were being constructed, and who wrote only one report. He, again, was presided over by the local engineer of the district, who never visited the works once, and who had not thought it worth while to write a report at all. Not a bit of the work, he might add, was undertaken by contract. It was all committed to the hands of the Public Works Department, to which it was now proposed to intrust the expenditure of £70,000,000 of the money of the people of India. But, having said that point, he would direct his observations to some more general principles bearing upon the financial position of India. There was a broad distinction between the financial position of that country and that of England. In England the revenue went on increasing so equally that the income drawn from the income tax was 100 per cent. more than when the tax was originally imposed, while the tea, sugar, and tobacco duties brought in a greatly larger amount. The result was that the great expenditure of this country, as had frequently been pointed out by the Prime Minister—and no one could deal with the figures in a more masterly way—had been accompanied by a reduction of taxation. So that while we were spending £70,000,000 in the country he believed less heavily taxed to the extent of £40,000,000 than when we were spending only £30,000,000. That, however, was not the case in India, although, no doubt, there was an increase in the revenue. He would quote the words of one whom they all regretted and many of them knew intimately—Lord Mayo was no alarmist ; he was a man of courage and not the spokesman of a financial panic—and he declared that the increase of expenditure in India, as in England, was producing a wide for[illegible] one end of the Empire to the other.

supplemented by Lord Napier, who declared that in consequence of the increase of expenditure there was probably no time in the history of our dominion when we had so small a hold on the affections of the people. Any day from some emergency arising from war or unpropitious season we might have to raise £5,000,000 of additional revenue in India. But suppose we had to raise such a sum in England, there were twenty different ways in which it might be done. A Minister who had the confidence of this country might, in case of a great emergency, raise £10,000,000, £15,000,000, or £20,000,000 additional revenue without for one moment affecting the stability of the Government. But how could they raise £5,000,000 of additional revenue in India ? He had examined Lord Lawrence at length on this point, and what did he say ? The land revenue was only susceptible of a very small increase. He next referred to the tax on opium ; but Lord Lawrence said the opium revenue was much more likely to decrease than to increase. The Under-Secretary had stated that with regard to opium we had Providence on our side ; he drew another conclusion from it. (Hear, hear.) Then as to salt, could they get more revenue out of it ? The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said the other day that he would rather have his right hand cut off than be a party to increase the salt duty. Lord Hobart expressed a similar opinion. An increase of 18 per cent. on salt only produced an increase 12 per cent. The heavy duty on salt was checking consumption, and there was an extraordinary unanimity of opinion in India that owing to the heavy duty on salt there was great disease among the cattle of that country. The next item of revenue was the Customs, which only yielded two and three-quarter millions, which to a great extent was paid by the European, not the native population. Lord Lawrence did not know a single Customs duty that could be increased. He asked Lord Lawrence whether he could suggest an existing tax in India that could be increased, and he could not ; could he suggest a new tax except the income-tax, and the only reply was, No. He now came to the subject of local taxation—one which the Under-Secretary had passed over very glibly. In England, if it were proposed to increase local taxation, it could only be levied off land and houses. A man's income or his furniture could not be rated. That was not so in India. There local taxation was not only levied on land and house, but upon everything a man possessed—the clothes he wore, his food, his furniture, his income, were all liable. Would such a state of things be tolerated for a moment in England ? But, said the Under-Secretary, local taxation in India only produced £3,200,000. He forgot to remind the House of the enormous ordinary difference between the wealth of India and of England. Here an income-tax of 2d. in the pound produced nearly £4,000,000 ; there it would produce only £500,000. The population of India was therefore eight times poorer than that of England. In other words, in a country seven times as great as England, a source of taxation only produced one-eighth what it would in England. Nothing could be more delusive than to make comparisons between the taxation of two countries unless the relative wealth of the two were taken into account. The highest authority on such a subject, Lord Lawrence, said that the mass of the people were so poor that they could barely obtain the means of a miserable existence. The system of local taxation in India seemed to have been devised to produce among the people the *maximum* of torment and terror. What the Under-Secretary aware that in Bombay an Act existed—the Act was suspended merely, not repealed ; it was held over the people's heads and might be enforced any day—authorizing the imposition of an income-tax on incomes of £5 ? In the history of the world was so monstrous a tax ever before devised by human perversity. (Hear) While the extravagance to which he referred was being practised, the people of India, who found the money that was being squandered, were suffering under a taxation as grievous as any that human ingenuity had ever conceived. It might be asked how it was that local taxation had of late years occupied so permanent a position, and his answer was that the decentralisation scheme of Lord Mayo was responsible for it all. The scheme involved the local authorities in an expenditure so vast that they had been compelled to very considerably increase the local imposts in order to meet it. Decentralisation was all very well in England, where to a great extent the prosperity and power of the country depended upon its local institutions, but it was altogether out of place in India, where the circumstances were altogether different. He might be asked to point out remedies for the state of things of which he complained, and he would endeavour to do so, but not until after he had pointed out the objectionable features of the case as they appeared to him. The most striking fact, as it appeared to him, was to be found in the mode in which the country was governed. The Secretary of State in England and his Under-Secretary were at the head of affairs, although nominally the supreme control was in the hands of the Governor-General, and therefore it would be seen that the destinies of India were in the hands of high officials who had not been nominated or appointed in any way by the population they ruled, but were members of the Home Government, and might be removed, as they had been elected, by the will of the English people. There was nothing in the present administration of India to supply the place of that protection and watchfulness which India enjoyed under the East India Company. It might be said that no proofs could be adduced to show that the interests of India were sacrificed to those of England. One of the oldest Indian officials had publicly stated that under the present system he scarcely knew an instance in which the interests of India did not go to the wall when they conflicted with those of England. Sir C. Trevelyan went out to India at the age of seventeen. When he returned to this country he became Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. He afterwards returned to India, and when he saw the system of Government which had replaced that of the East India Company he agreed that things were done now that could never have been done in the days of that Company, and that India was made to pay charges which would formerly have been out of the question. Formerly, under the Company, her finances were managed with remarkable frugality ; but they were administered with reckless extravagance. Take the payments made by India for the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, the payment by India of a portion of the expenses of the Abyssinian war, with which she had nothing to do, and other similar charges of a like character. Why was India made to pay those charges ? Because she was unrepresented. The Duke of Edinburgh not long since visited India, and India was made to pay the travelling expenses of his companions from England. It was no defence to say that the sum was small, for sometimes small impositions of this kind produced more discontent than larger grievances. India had suffered to the extent of millions of money because she had not been protected against certain commercial interests in this country. Scheme after scheme had been guaranteed and 5 per cent. had been secured upon million after million upon contracts carelessly drawn. The Orissa Company had been bought at £450,000 more than its market value. The Madras Irrigation Company had a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon £1,600,000, but had never returned 1s of interest. About £8,000,000 had been expended upon the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway, which returned 12s 6d. per cent. upon the outlay. India bore the loss of these guarantees, and the £100 shares of these companies, so disastrous to India, figured in our Stock Exchange lists at from 4l to 5l premium. The Under-Secretary stated that the Secretary of State for India was solicitous to reduce the military expenditure in India ; but whenever he received from India a suggestion for its reduction he had to forward it to the War Office and the Horse Guards, and they invariably considered the question with reference to English and not to Indian interests. As a proof of the waste and extravagance of the military expenditure, it was only necessary to state that during the last ten years, although the European forces had been decreased by 12,000 men, and the native troops by 16,000 men, yet the military expenditure was positively £1,500,000 more than before that reduction was made. The Staff Corps of India was a singular example of the waste and extravagance of the expenditure. There was another point connected with military expenditure which showed the unhappy position of India at the present time. India was charged by the War Office an extravagant price for recruits, Shewas made to pay at least one-third more than if she obtained them for herself. This had been protested against, but for six months no notice had been taken of the protest by the War Office. The Indian Council had disappointed the expectations of many of its friends. How was this to be remedied ? Not by abolishing it, but by strengthening its hands. The proceedings of the Council should be published. If that were done, it would form an intelligible basis on which to found our interference in Indian affairs. The whole future of our dominion in India simply depended on the extent to which the House in future was prepared to a greater extent to recognise its responsibility to India. There was no excuse, in his opinion, for continuing the governorship of either Madras or Bombay. They should be governed as the Punjaub was, by lieutenant-governors. If it had not been for the extravagance of Bombay, many of the financial difficulties of India would have been avoided. Another reform which was absolutely required was to give the people of India a greater voice in the government of the country. No native could even obtain employment in the Civil Service except he came to England to compete ; neither could he become an engineer in his own country unless he appeared at the college at Cooper's-hill. India required what the *Times* recently called good State housewifery, because hitherto her affairs had been muddled, not managed. With more than the usual padding journal, which well summarised his views on India, he would draw his remarks to a close. What was required for India was wise frugality watchfulness of small details ; that careful attention, in short, which distinguished a well-managed household. They required above all to create greater bonds of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. Scientific systems of jurisprudence, reforms in the law, would do nothing unless the people were made to feel that they were to become greater sharers in the government of their country. Unless England did that, she could not discharge the responsibility she had assumed in obtaining dominion unasked over 200 millions of people. (Cheers). He begged to move :—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the present constitution of the Government of India fails to secure an efficient or economical management of its finances, and that this House views with apprehension the state of local taxation in that country, and is of opinion that its financial condition must be regarded as unsatisfactory so long as the income-tax forms its only financial reserve."

On the motion of Mr. M'Coltagh Torrens the debate was adjourned.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following letter appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

SIR,—As the discussion that took place in the House of Commons on Friday on the officering of the Indian army related chiefly to the promotion, pay, pension, and retiring allowances of its officers, Mr. Bourke's observation that "it was doubted by men of the highest authority that the system would bear the strain of war," does not appear to have attracted all the attention that the gravity of this part of the question demands. I think it right, therefore, to ask the use of your columns to point out the fact that the organisation of the native infantry is so defective that